# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 1208 第八零百二十號 光緒辛未年閏四月初三日 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 3RD. MAY, 1871. 三月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.


## Arrivals.

May 2, VENUS, Amer. str., 677, Crowell, Shanghai 29th April, General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

May 2, ROSALIA, Peru. ship, 643, Garcia y Garcia, Callao 14th February, Ballast.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

May 2, THALES, Brit. str., 774, N. Lamont, Calcutta 16th April, Penang 23rd, and Singapore, 25th, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

May 2, AZOF, Brit. str., 430, Punchard, Foochow 26th April, Amoy 28th, and Swatow 1st May, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

May 2, H.I.C.M. Revenue Cruizer, SUN-HOEE, Palmer, from Canton.

May 2, ANTIPODES, Brit. bk., 592, Dobson, Whampoa.—BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

May 2, COLIMA, North German bark, 220, Jacobson, Whampoa.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

May 2, NEUHOF, N. Ger. bk., 401, Wendt, Chefoo 21st April, 7,000 piculs Peas and Vermicelli.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

## Departures.

May 2, VANGUARD, str., for Shanghai.
May 2, CHUSIANG, str., for Shanghai.
May 2, ST. BEYCEDALE, for Saigon.
May 2, CAPSINGMOON, for Saigon.
May 2, PAULISTA, for Saigon.
May 2, JOHANN SMIDT, for Saigon.
May 2, WAR CLOUD, for Saigon.
May 2, LANERCOST, for Siagon.
May 2, OSCAR MOOYER, for Singapore.
May 2, EDWARD JAMES, for Portland, Oregon.
May 2, H.F.M. g-b. CARDES, for Macao.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 2ND MAY.

*Hongkong*, for Saigon
*Golden Sea*, for Dunedin.
*Earl Dalhousie*, for Singapore.
*Mars*, str., for Manila.

## Passengers.

Per *Venus*, str., from Shanghai,—
Messrs. John Foster, Hassell, Hickling, Cheshire, 2 European deck and 51 Chinese.
Per *Azof*, str., from Foochow, &c.,—
Capt. Templar, Mr. F. Ohlmen, Rev. A. W. Cribb, Rev. Jacquemen and 52 Chinese deck.
Per *Thales*, str., from Calcutta, &c.,—
111 Chinese.

## Reports.

The North German bark *Neuhof* reports had N.E. winds and heavy rain until abreast of Shanghai; since then fair winds and fine weather.

The American steamship *Venus* reports left Shanghai on 29th April, at daylight; in the river, met the steamer *Glengyle*, hence for Shanghai. Experienced fine weather and light variable winds the entire passage. Arrived at Hongkong on May 2nd, at 2.30 p.m.

The Peruvian ship *Rosalia* reports had extremely light S.E. trade; crossed the Equator long. 120 W.; found the N.E. trade equally light, and calms frequent throughout; passed Grigan, one of the Ladrone Group, April 11th, and the Bashe's on the 23rd; found strong set to the N.E. in crossing the China Sea.

The British bark *Havilah* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W. on March 3rd, with S. and S.E. winds; passed W. of New Caledonia, and carried E. winds until lat. 14 S., then W. and S.W. until lat. 4 S., then between N.N.W. and N.N.E.; crossed the Equator in long. 157 E. on March 25th; found the trade to hang well from the Eastward all the way; entered Balingtang on April 25th, and had calms and light airs across the China Sea.

The British steamship *Thales*, from Calcutta, &c., reports till about 18 N. had light north-easterly winds; thence steady north-east monsoon, and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Azof*, from Foochow, &c., reports left Foochow April 26 at 11-15 a.m.; passed steamship *Yesso*, bound in. Arrived in Amoy April 27th at 5 p.m.; left April 28th at 3-30 p.m. Steamship *Douglas* and *Mars* in port. Arrived Swatow April 29th at 4 p.m.; left May 1 at 12-30 p.m. Steamship *Kiushu* and *Rifleman* in Swatow. Steamship *Miaoa* left on 30th April for the North.

The North German bark *Tek-li* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W. on March 22nd; entered St. George's Strait on April 5th, having enjoyed Southerly winds across the Coral Sea, then N.W. winds in the Strait, where a Southerly current was found; sighted New Ireland; St. John, Antony, Carne and Feads Islands, then N. and N.E. winds until the Equator, which was crossed in long. 154 E. on the 8th of April; between the 5th and 9th degrees of North lat. experienced for four days very strong squalls, with rain, thunder and lightning, and calms intervening, sun obscure; found the position of Farroilep Island, visible 8 miles, correct on "the General Chart of the Indian and Part of the Pacific Oceans," thence N.E. moderate and light until Balingtang, then light airs and calms to Hongkong; 40 days out.

## Auction Sales To-day.

*None.*

THE RENDITION CASE.

COPIES of CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE'S JUDGMENT in the MATTER OF KWOK-A-SING, can be obtained at the Office of this Paper.
Price .....25 cents each.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1871.

WANTED,

A HOUSE or portion of a HOUSE on the Praya Grande, or other good situation in Macao. If furnished it would be preferred. State terms and situation to A. G., *Daily Press* Office.
682 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1871.

COAL AT SAIGON.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Public that they are prepared to supply Steamers with good AUSTRALIAN COAL, at $10 per ton, *delivered free alongside the Steamer.*
TAN KENG SENG, *and Bros.*
tf 742 Saigon, 25th April, 1871.

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY.
*Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.*

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.
They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—
Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves .....$0.07 per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs, tins .....0.75 each.
12 " " .....1.50 "
Butter and Sweet Biscuits.....0.30 per lb.
Cabin Biscuits.....0.07 "

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.
D. NOWROJEE & Co.
tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

*Court of Directors:*—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
George J. Holland, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. John, Esq.

*Managers:*—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Acting Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
*London Bankers—London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
*Credits*—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
*Drafts*—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Acting Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

FORGERY!!!

THE public are hereby informed that forgeries have recently been discovered of the old notes of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING *Company Limited*, and all holders of such notes are invited to present them forthwith at the Bank office for encashment.
There is no reason to believe that any of the notes issued by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI *Banking Corporation* have been tampered with, as such precautions were taken in their manufacture as to render any attempt at a forgery most easy of detection.
Any information which may lead to the discovery and conviction of the parties concerned in the forgery will be liberally rewarded, and any communication likely to lead to such a result will be gladly received by the undersigned, or Mr. EDMUND SHARP, the Solicitor for the Corporation.
JAMES GREIG,
*Acting Chief Manager.*
*Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.*
tf 493 Hongkong, 21st March, 1871.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY *(Limited).*

A DIVIDEND of 16¼% (Sixteen and a half per cent.) has been declared on the net premia contributed by Shareholders to the above Company for the year ended October 31st, 1870.
Warrants may be had on application at the office of the Undersigned, No. 48, Queen's Road.
By order of the Board,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*General Agents.*
2m 556 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

CHINA SEA, SAIGON AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND for the Ten months ending on the 31st December last, at the rate of 12%, per annum, or $1.50 per share, declared at the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at the office of the Company, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*General Agents.*
tf 525 Hongkong, 25th March, 1871.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*Secretaries.*
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having resigned, Mr. N. J. EDE has been appointed Secretary to the above Society, and will take charge from this date.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WATMORE,
*Secretary.*
tf 545 Hongkong, 31st March, 1871.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

ON and after this date, Small-Pox Patients will be received at the Civil Hospital only, for immediate removal to Stone Cutters' Island.
By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
*Colonial Secretary.*
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 28th January, 1871. [tf 170

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.
*Note.*—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.
GLOVER & Co.
*Agent in Hongkong,*
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan. October, 1870.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 *Hongkong*, January, 1867.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867

NOTICE.

UNDER authority of The Managing Directors, Mr. ALEXANDER MACIVER will act as the Company's Superintendent at this port from the present date until further notice.
W. MACAULAY,
*Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1871. [tf 484

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.
He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

## Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—1,500,000 DOLLARS, IN 1,500 SHARES OF 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS.

*Directors*
W. H. CONDIT, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.)
E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.
GEO. CRICHTON, Esq., (The Borneo Company, Limited.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
And Two Chinese merchants to be selected by the native shareholders after the allotment of shares.

*Bankers*
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

*General Agents*—Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.

*Agents*—
Amoy.....Messrs. H. A. PETERSEN & Co.
Canton..... " OLYPHANT & Co.
Chefoo..... " FERGUSSON & Co.
Chinkiang..... " J. M. CANNY & Co.
Foochow..... " OLYPHANT & Co.
Hakodadi..... " HOWELL & Co.
Hankow..... " EVANS & RAINBOW.
Hiogo..... " SMITH, BAKER & Co.
Kiukiang..... " R. FRANCIS & Co.
Manila..... " FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Nagasaki..... " HOLME, RINGER & Co.
Ningpo..... " J. S. HUDSON & Co.
Penang..... " SANDILANDS, BUTTERY & Co.
Saigon..... " A. G. HODG & Co.
San Francisco, Wm. N. OLMSTED, Esq.
Shanghai.....Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.
Singapore.....THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
Swatow.....Messrs. DIRCKS & Co.
Tientsin.....JOHN HANNA, Esq.
Yokohama.....Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its shares allotted, will be prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates, on and after 1st May next.
In addition to the usual brokerage, Thirty-three and one third per centum (33⅓%) of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
*General Agents.*
tf 707 Hongkong, 25th April, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
*Secretary.*
Hongkong, 5th April, 1871. [tf 385

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*General Managers,*
*Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.*
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

PATENT SLIP DOCK,
*WEST POINT, HONGKONG.*
A. MACDONALD & CO.,
SHIPWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND FOUNDERS,

HAVE added to their Establishment a Machine Shop of New Tools, comprising one 25 in., one 12 in., and one 8 in. Turning and Screw Cutting LATHE, Shaping MACHINES, Drilling, Punching, and Shearing MACHINES, and Plate ROLLERS, also a CUPOLA for Casting Brass and Iron of all description.
They are also prepared to DOCK SHIPS and RE-METAL at 30 CENTS PER SHEET.
A. MACDONALD & Co.
*Proprietors.*
tf 550 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.
Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.
Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.
Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.
*RIVER MIN.*

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN C. SKEY,
*Superintendent*
The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 *May 3*

"*Japan Mail*" and "*Japan Weekly Mail.*"

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two above-named newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.
Terms of Subscription, payable in advance: *Japan Mail*, $15 per annum; *Japan Weekly Mail*, $24 per annum.
tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
*TO-MORROW,*
the 4th May, 1871, at noon,
*At his Sales Room, Queen's Road,*—
American TOBACCO.
50 Bags SEA WEED.
Boxes American RAISINS.
Boxes OYSTERS, each 2 dozen Tins.
Boxes White Bar SOAP.
Cases CHAMPAGNE.
TOWELS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
*Also,*
1 Case Woollen SHAWLS.
*And,*
An Invoice of Peak, Frean & Co.'s Mixed BISCUITS.
&c., &c., &c.
And Sundry other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
*Auctioneer.*
757 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from E. MELLISH, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Caine Road, on
*SATURDAY,*
the 13th day of May, at noon precisely,—
The whole of his elegant and substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (of English and Canton make), comprising Drawing-room SUITES, Marble-top TABLES, CHIMNEY GLASSES, Handsome ENGRAVINGS, TIME-PIECE, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast SETS, Teak WARDROBES, &c., &c., &c.
*Also,*
A very Superior Grand PIANO, by Broadwood & Sons, London.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole will be on view on and after Friday, the 12th inst., at noon.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
*Auctioneer.*
758 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1871.

TO LET.

NO. 2, Praya East, an unfurnished room with use of Bath Room; partial board if required. Apply by letter to A. M., *Daily Press* Office.
1w 736 Hongkong, 1st May, 1871.

TO LET.
*(With possession on the 1st May next).*

THAT commodious Dwelling HOUSE in Chancery Lane, at present in the occupation of Mr. E. ENCARNACAO.
For particulars, apply to
C. A. OZORIO, JR.,
*No. 39, Queen's Road.*
tf 618 Hongkong, 11th April, 1871.

TO BE LET.
*With possession on or after the 1st July next.*

THE PREMISES, at present occupied by Messrs. W. PEACOCK & Co., situated Queen's Road Central.
For particulars, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf 583 Hongkong, 5th April, 1871.

TO LET.

A GRANITE GODOWN, situated at Praya East, in which 3,000 tons of Goods can be stored.
For particulars, apply to
TANG LOK,
*Yuen Cheong.*
1m 575 Hongkong, 4th April, 1871.

TO LET.
*(With possession 1st May).*

THE HOUSE, at present occupied by the Hon. J. G. AUSTIN, situated at the "*Albany*," facing the Public Gardens, containing Rooms, Bath Rooms, &c. Water laid on.
Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
*47, Wyndham Street.*
1m 577 Hongkong, 4th April, 1871.

TO LET.
*With possession early in April.*

THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glanseskin House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.
For particulars, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 5, *West Terrace*. Possession from 1st March, 1871. Apply to
THOMAS WALLACE,
*East Point.*
tf 324 Hongkong, 17th February, 1871.

TO LET.

THE Commodious GODOWNS, Business PREMISES and RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & Co., situated at the junction of Graham and Wellington Streets.
Gas and Water laid on. Possession may be taken in March next. Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 182 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET.
*(With possession on 1st January, 1871).*

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoulum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on.
Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO BE LET,
*With Possession on 1st Oct. next.*

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, BOGER & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET.
*With immediate possession.*

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.
Possession can be had early in February.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.

THE commodious Offices and Godowns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on 1st April next.
For particulars of rent, &c. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 76 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 picule capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 8th January, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

FOR investment on Mortgage of good landed security about $4,500 of Trust money.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD, Esq.
tf 471 Hongkong, 13th March, 1871.

## Notices of Firms.

MR. F. E. REYDEN has this day been admitted a partner in my firm.
F. PEIL.
2m 746 Hongkong, 27th April, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN CHRISTIE MASSON and Mr. CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON have been admitted partners in our firm from the 1st of February, 1871; and our Agencies at Takao and Taiwanfoo will continue to be managed by Mr. JOHN CHRISTIE MASSON.
TAIT & Co.
1m 747 Amoy, 27th April, 1871.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK C. ADAMS in our firm ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr. J. P. SICKEL is this day admitted a partner in our firm, in Japan.
REISS & Co.
1w 733 China and Japan, 1st May, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having established himself as Wholesale and Retail TOBACCONIST and COMMISSION AGENT, at No. 10, *Queen's Road*, next to Messrs. Lammert, Atkinson & Co., respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.
J. C. KRUSE.
tf 641 Hongkong, 15th April, 1871.

MR. E. W. VON BERGEN retired from our firm, and his interest and responsibility therein ceased, on the 31st December, 1870.
DEETJEN & VON BERGEN.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1871.

I SHALL continue the business hitherto carried on under the name of DEETJEN & VON BERGEN from this day, under my own name, as DEETJEN & Co.
Mr. ADOLF STRACK is authorized to sign the firm, per procuration.
EDUARD DEETJEN.
3m 642 Hongkong, 15th April, 1871.

I HAVE this day established myself as AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL STOREKEEPER AND COMMISSION AGENT, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. D. L. NORONHA & Co., carrying under the style or firm of
LOPEZ & CO.
B. LOPEZ.
tf 637 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. S. E. SHELLIM has been admitted a partner in our Firm in China, from the 1st January, 1871.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
1m 593 Hongkong, 6th April, 1871.

NOTICE.

WE have this day CLOSED our business in this place, as Storekeepers, Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
D. L. NORONHA & Co.
tf 568 Hongkong 31st March, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. EDWARD PETTIT in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.
Mr. ALFRED HUTCHISON was admitted a Partner therein on the 1st January.
DEACON & Co.
tf 397 Canton, 1st March, 1871.

WE have established Agencies of our firm at Takao and Taiwanfoo.
BOYD & Co.
3m 318 Amoy, 1st February, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. E. D. BARBOUR retires from our Firm from this date, and Mr. JNO. MURRAY FORBES, JR., is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 107 China, 1st January, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. THEODOR PROBST, in our firm, ceases from this date.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong and China,
7th of February, 1871. [6m 257

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.
EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.
The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.
L. FRICKEL & Co.
tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.
For particulars, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sold Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse.
1y 589 April 6

FOR SALE.

KOWLOONG LODGE,
A PLEASANTLY situated furnished BUNGALOW, at Kowloong, about Eight minutes walk from the landing-place near the village of Mong-kok. The Bungalow has a commanding view of Hongkong, the Harbour, and the Islands to the Westward. There are 8½ acres of ground attached, with Croquet Ground, &c., and the place is held under a Lease from the Government for 75 Years, as Farm Lot No. 11. Apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
tf 240 Hongkong, 7th February, 1871.

COSMOPOLITAN FAMILY HOTEL,
*Corner of Elgin and Shelley Streets,*
HONGKONG.
(LATE CLUB LUSITANO.)
RESTAURANT.
PRIVATE DINING ROOMS,
AND
BILLIARD ROOMS.
Every variety of Choice WINES and SPIRITS will be kept constantly on hand, and supplied at very moderate rates.
*N.B.*—CHAIR-FREE from any part of the City to the Cosmopolitan Hotel. TEN CENTS.
tf 31 Hongkong, 6th January, 1871.

HAWKINS'S LIVERY STABLES,
*Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.*
HORSES taken on LIVERY.
Horses BROKEN to Harness.
HORSES, PONIES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES, always on hand for Sale.
HORSES and CARRIAGES for Hire.
PONIES do. do. do.
HORSE SHOEING on the most improved principles, under his own superintendence.
T. H. HAWKINS,
*(Late of Bengal Horse Artillery),*
*Proprietor.*
tf 559 Hongkong, 18th April, 1871.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO OPIUM SHIPPERS.

ON and after May 1st, the Company will grant Red Bills of Lading, covering Freight and Insurance (the latter on a valuation of Five hundred and thirty Dollars per chest) to shippers of Opium hence to Macao, per steamer *White Cloud*, charging them Two Dollars and a quarter ($2.25) per chest.
The rate of Freight, without Insurance, will be One Dollar and a half ($1.50) per chest.
Blank Bills of Lading may be had at the Company's Office, or on board the steamer. Shippers desiring insurance must inform the Purser on board, on the shipment of the opium, and receive from him signed Red Bills of Lading.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*General Agents.*
tf 678 Hongkong, 21st April, 1871.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he is ready to receive tenders for the Conveyance to England of the following Troops, Invalids, &c., viz.:—
Officers.....1
N. C. Officers and Men, in health.....24
ditto Invalids.....17
Women.....3
Children.....12
Printed forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained on application at this office.
RICHARD F. HAWKE,
*Naval Accountant*
*and*
*Acting Storekeeper.*
H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 20th April, 1871. [tf 688

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DR. H. C. STEWART, *Deceased.*

ALL persons having Claims against, or indebted to, the above Estate, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.
WM. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D.,
*Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong,*
*One of the Executors.*
tf 595 Hongkong, 8th April, 1871.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF T. G. DONALDSON, *Deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with
RICH. F. HAWKE,
*One of the Executors.*
tf 2245 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. J. B. COUGHTRIE having been appointed Secretary of the above-named Company, will assume charge from this day.
By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
*Secretary.*
tf 553 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NOTIFICATION.

NIUCHUANG LIGHTSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in anticipation of the possibility that the new Lightship for Niuchuang, now expected from England, via Shanghai, may not be in position off the Bar at the entrance to the Liau River, when the port opens for the season of 1871, Vessels arriving should keep the lead going, and should anchor and wait for a pilot as soon as they find themselves in 6 Fathoms.
T. G. LUSON,
*Acting Commissioner of Customs.*
Custom House,
Niuchuang, 2nd March, 1871. [tf 574

TO BE LET, or SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Business Premises lately in the occupation of the Supreme Court, Queen's Road Central.
The Building can be let either as it stands, or rearranged in sets of Offices, with or without dwelling rooms, as may be required.
Apply to Messrs. RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., (over Hongkong Dispensary), where Plans for the Alteration of the premises may be seen.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf 336 Hongkong, 21st February, 1871.

THE HONGKONG LIVERY STABLES, DUDDELL STREET,
*In close Proximity to the Hongkong Hotel.*

THE Undersigned having purchased the INTEREST of Mr. WETTON in the above LIVERY STABLES, solicits a continuation of those favors hitherto bestowed, feeling sure that from his long Experience in the Colony he will be able to give every satisfaction.
HORSES TAKEN ON LIVERY.
HORSES BROKEN TO SADDLE OR HARNESS.
HORSES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES always on hand FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES MADE OR REPAIRED, on the shortest notice, under the Superintendence of an experienced European.
HORSES SHOD with the celebrated "Good-enough" Shoe, by an able and experienced European Farrier. This NEW SHOE is now so justly esteemed throughout Europe.
LEONARD BARNES,
*(Late of Her Majesty's Royal Artillery),*
*Proprietor.*
tf 629 Hongkong, 12th April, 1871.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Cavite CIGARS and CHEROOTS, in boxes of 200 and 500; finest and real Havana CIGARS, in boxes of 50 and 100.
Vienna BOOTS, $4.00 per pair.
Dress " $4.50 "
H. N. RICKERTZEN,
88 *and* 90, *Queen's Road*
tf 582 Hongkong, 5th April, 1871.

THE "ORIENTAL HOTEL," BOWLING ALLEY,
AND
BILLIARD ROOMS,
*WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG,*
ARE
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Under new Management.
*Meals at all Hours.*
*Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.*
*A Good Reading Room.*
*Board and Lodging at Moderate Rates.*
J. BAYNES,
*Proprietor.*
tf 596 Hongkong, 8th April, 1871.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
*No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,*
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

MANILA.

FELISA O. DE ALBERTO,
WIDOW OF ALBERINO ALBERTO,
COMPRADOR, STOREKEEPER, SAIL-MAKER, CAULKER, &c.
Purveyor to H.M.S., *Galatea*, by special appointment.
3m 2361 *No. 2, Mourillon, Manila.* [Feb. 6

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
tf 1422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ag 1

## Intimations.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"KWANG-TUNG,"
Captain Pitman, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 753 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1871.

FOR HANKOW *direct.*

THE Steamship
"OBERON,"
will have despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
1w 759 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE British Barque
"MARY MILLER,"
Tayler, Master, of 271 Tons Register, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 754 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1871.

MR. ERNST STILLER is authorized to

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10. Apply at the *Daily Press* Office. Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Tuesday morning at 9.45, and the last messengers left the office at 10.00.

# The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MAY 3RD, 1871.

THE Report of the Medical Missionary Society for the year 1870 contains many interesting particulars, and shows that the useful and benevolent work for which the Society is established has progressed favourably, notwithstanding the disturbances which have rendered missionary labours generally difficult during the past year. Dr. KERR has been engaged in a work of special utility in connection with the spread of medical knowledge in China, namely, in preparing elementary text books for Chinese students, which he doubts not will have the effect of greatly improving their knowledge of medical science. Together with the report, we have been placed in receipt of a translation into Chinese by Doctor KERR of "Wells, Principles of Chemistry." The work is very carefully prepared, and is accompanied by well executed illustrations, which will tend greatly to render it comprehensible to the student. We cannot pretend to the requisite technical knowledge to criticise this work minutely; but we notice that the simplest plan has been resorted to in the nomenclature—which is, of course, the most difficult portion of a work of this kind.

The general work performed at Canton has been much the same as during ordinary years—a vast number of disorders which the Chinese consider incurable having been successfully treated, and many difficult and valuable surgical operations performed. During the year 1870, there were no less than 15,694 out-door patients—12,023 male, and 3,671 female—while there has been a greater number of in-door patients than during any previous year, namely, 594 males and 444 females. This has resulted partly from there being increased accommodation, and partly from the union of the two Hospitals into one. Among the in-door patients there were 68 who came to be relieved from opium smoking; of whom only nine left before a cure was effected.

The Rev. Mr. KROLCZYK writing from Shiklong, reports that he has always found medical work of great value as a means of getting to the hearts of the people. He states that during the excitement of last year, there were many indications of hostile feeling; but only among those who did not know him personally. The latter spoke of him as a good man, not because he preached Christianity, but because he was a physician who did not want money for his services. At the same time he found it necessary to be cautious both in preaching and healing. As an example of the state of affairs, he mentions, that he succeeded in curing a man of opium smoking, and that he returned to his home in Yunan in restored health. This very man, however, was made the subject of a dispatch to the Viceroy, in which Mr. KROLCZYK was accused of having killed him instantaneously and very nearly caused a rising of the people to kill him on the spot. He states that he has witnesses who can testify to the falsehood of the statement, which appears to have been got up by the local mandarins merely with the object of getting foreigners out of the country. It was only after a great deal of difficulty that Mr. KROLCZYK was able to obtain a small house as a dispensary; but this he has now done, and his former assistant having established himself as a Doctor, will be able to assist him on dispensing days.

The Rev. Mr. FABER reports a satisfactory state of things at Funun, which was not affected by the disturbances at Shekliung. The treatment of patients has been on much the same footing as in former years. The whole number of cases was 4,272, among which were 27 in-patients, and 374 operations.

From Tung-kun, the Rev. Mr. NACKEE reports the details of a disturbance which has almost put an end for the time being to the benevolent work of the Society in that district. It appears that the Dispensary was going on well, not less than 1,000 applicants having come to it in 1869; but after the Tientsin Massacre last year, reports were set about against the foreigners; and some of the literati and gentry, hit upon a peculiarly Chinese method of opposition. Funds were subscribed, and persons engaged to proclaim the Sacred Edict instead of the Gospel, and to dispense native medicines instead of foreign. This plan, however, fell through, probably because though the doctrine of the Sacred Edict might be acceptable, it is likely that the native medicines were not efficacious. Severer tactics were in consequence resorted to—the old plan of getting up a disturbance. A rich man spread reports, and excited a set of ruffians to attack the Mission House, turning the native assistant out and rubbing everything on the premises. The matter was represented to the Chinese authorities, and after a long investigation, the instigators of the riot were fined, and compensation given for the destruction of the establishment.

On the whole, however, the work of this Society seems to be progressing satisfactorily, and we are confident that it will meet the support of all who are desirous of benefitting the Chinese. We would almost go so far, although aware that many would disagree with us, of advocating the establishment of purely Medical Missionary Societies, in which the object should be simply to spread medical science among the Chinese, and to heal the sick. It would be well, too, that this should not be done in all cases *gratis*, though to the poorer sort it would be right that aid should be given. If such a step as this were adopted, it is probable that more could be done than in any other way towards removing the prejudices which the natives entertain towards foreigners, and paving the way towards the introduction of Western civilization, and ultimately of Christianity, into the Chinese Empire.

No wonder the Chief Justice was fain to confess the other day that he did not know where he was. Not long ago he had him sitting "in Chambers in Court," and yesterday he was obliged to sit "in Court in Chambers" in the *Min* case. It is consoling, however, to know the reason for the latter migration. The punkahs are going up—at last. There are not enough of them, however, for that absurdly large room, unless there are more coming than appear to be contemplated.

The N. G. barque *Neuhof*, from Chefoo, has been placed in quarantine, there being a case of small-pox on board.

H.M.S. *Adventure*, which has been refitting here for some time past, made a trial trip yesterday, attended by H.M.'s gunboat *Opossum*.

The investigation into the *Nouvelle Penelope* case was proceeded with yesterday before the Senior Police Magistrate, but no evidence beyond what has already been given was taken.

## COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE BALL.

FREER v. CLOUGH, $434.00.—His Honor delivered a voluminous judgment in this case, the upshot of which was a decree for the plaintiff. The action, he said, was brought by a seaman against the master of the American ship *Malay*, for balance of wages due to him, for damages for leaving him destitute and invalided in this Colony, and for the value of a sea-chest and its contents, consisting of clothes, said to have been illegally detained by the defendant. The decision he had come to, he had no doubt was consonant with the principles of justice, but he was not equally confident that it was sustainable on general principles. This, he said, because so far as he knew a case precisely similar in its circumstances had never been decided before. His Honor recapitulated the facts (which have already appeared), the point in the agreement being that plaintiff was not to be on shore on any pretence whatsoever, without the leave first obtained of the captain or commanding officer on board. The American Marine enactment cited in the agreement provided that if a seaman absented himself without leave for more than 48 hours at one time, he should forfeit all wages and all his goods and chattels on board (or stored elsewhere) at the time of his desertion. Hence if the plaintiff's fractured collar-bone had been properly attended to on board the ship, he would have had no *locus standi* in that Court. The plaintiff, however, was not properly treated on board. It distinctly appeared in evidence that Dr. Lockhead, did not know there was a fracture at all until the collar-bone had been set by Dr. Young. It thus became necessary to consider what construction was to be put upon the words "shall not be on shore under any pretence whatsoever without leave," as also upon the enactment of the United States incorporated in the agreement. Sitting as a single judge in an inferior court, he was conscious that he was treading on dangerous ground, and therefore he would cite authorities to support the proposition that a reasonable construction should be placed upon the words of an agreement or enactment. His Honor referred then to Rex v. Corden (4 Burr 2,279), Beale v. Thompson (4 East 562), Rolle v. Whyte (L. R. 3 Q. B. 302), Martin v. The G. I. P. Railway Co. (L. R. 3 Exch. 9), Czech v. the General Steam Navigation Co. (L. R. 3 C. P. 14), and one or two American authorities. A point had been pressed upon him by the gentleman who represented the defendant: it was that as the defendant had gone before the U. S. Consul, had stated the act of the plaintiff, and that the Consul had written opposite the name of the plaintiff, "Deserted, February 27th, 1870, C. N. Goulding, U. S. Consul," and had impressed thereon his seal of office, that was conclusive against the plaintiff. His Honor, however, declined to give that entry any more legal authority than an expression of the Consul's opinion. Having regard to all the circumstances and the authorities cited, he was of opinion that the agreement with which the U. S. Statute was incorporated might well be read as though the words, "without justifiable cause," were inserted therein. He decided that the mis-treatment of the plaintiff on board was such cause as would justify him in repairing for redress to a hospital on shore, and he should award him wages in U.S. Currency for the whole voyage (less any sum advanced to him). The defendant would also have to pay the costs of the action, including costs of attorney, $15 to Dr. Young for three days' attendance as a witness, and $1 a day to the plaintiff for loss of time from the commencement of the suit. No damages arising for the chest or its contents, the plaintiff ought to have taken care that it did not go without him.

J. G. SAMBERLICH v. N. TEVERINA.—$191. His Honor gave judgment for the defendant in this case, holding that the plaintiff had been guilty of misappropriation, though not fraudulent misappropriation, of the ship's money.

CHUK-KAI-SUN v. J. W. TORREY.—$63.60. This was a claim against the manager of the Hongkong Distillery Company for a month's wages, as a cooper in their employ. The defendant said the man had been dismissed on the discovery of some work improperly done by him. He had fitted some old claret casks with new heads above the peg-holes, so as to appear like porter casks. The holes, as well as numerous worm-holes, he had stopped with chunam instead of begging them up, consequently the Company sustained great loss through the leakage of high-proof spirit through the chunam, which could never be expected to resist it. Judgment was entered for the defendant.

## SUPREME COURT.

*May 2nd.*

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

*Comptoir d'Escompte and another v. Rodger and others.*

This was the adjourned hearing of the defendants' motion for a rule calling upon the plaintiffs to show cause why the plaintiffs should not pay to the defendants the sum of $11,80[illegible].34, being interest on the amount originally paid by defendants to plaintiffs, for one year and 364 days, and on the costs on which interest was allowed by the Privy Council, for one year and 219 days, the whole interest calculated at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

The Attorney-General appeared in support of the rule, and Mr. Hayllar to show cause against it.

The cross-motion by the plaintiffs was abandoned.

An affidavit had been filed by Mr. Sharp, defendants' attorney, stating his belief that the account of interest was true and just, and that he had applied for payment, which had been, and was still, refused.

On the other side, M. Jules Poirier had filed an affidavit stating that the customary rate of discount charged by the Banks of Hongkong on first class bills was from 5 to 7 per cent., and that on the few occasions on which the Comptoir D'Escompte had taken money at interest on deposit in Hongkong, they had allowed 5 per cent. only as a maximum rate.

On the part of the plaintiffs an affidavit had also been filed by Mr Boyd, Acting Manager of the Chartered Bank, stating that the customary rate of discount charged by the Hongkong Banks on first class bills was from 5 to 7 per cent., that the rate allowed by the Chartered Bank on fixed deposits varied from 1½ to 6 per cent., the latter being the maximum rate allowed, and that like rates on such deposits were allowed by the other Banks in the Colony.

In answer to these, affidavits by Mr. Sharp and Mr. Turner, sworn on Friday last, were now put in by the Attorney-General. Mr. Sharp stated that during eight years' practice as an attorney of this Court he had never known or heard of any other or less rate of interest than 12 per cent. being allowed or awarded by the said Court, that since the passing of Ord. 7 of 1844 he verily believed the Court had invariably awarded 12 per cent., that the defendants had paid to the plaintiffs interest at 12 per cent. under the verdict in this cause, and that the judgment when entered up carried interest at the same rate against the defendants.

Mr. Turner, accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, stated in his affidavit that during more than six years in which he had been connected with Banks in the Colony, it had been customary in the absence of special agreement, for Banks to charge their customers interest at 12 per cent. for all advances, and that the same rate was customarily charged upon all over-drawn accounts, and upon all securities taken in the usual routine of banking business.

Mr. Hayllar now appeared to show cause against the rule. He thought the reason that the Court had usually allowed 12 per cent. was that the question had never been discussed. By Ordinance 7 of 1844 the Court was empowered to grant 12 per cent., or such less sum as the circumstances might demand. He contended that in this case, such a less sum was demanded by the circumstances. There had probably never been a case in which so large an amount of interest was at stake as in this. The value of money was very different now from what it was at the time the Ordinance was passed. It was no reason because interest had been allowed from 1844 to 1871 at 12 per cent. that it should always continue at that rate. He appealed to the discretion of his Lordship, and to a certain extent ad misericordiam.

The Chief-Justice said he was bound by the order of the Privy Council. He felt it was a hardship, and sympathised with the plaintiffs.

Mr. Hayllar said in that case he had nothing more to urge. He had been anxious to bring the question before his Lordship not only with regard to this case, but others.

The Chief-Justice, without calling on the Attorney-General, said that when he looked at this case, and saw the directions given to him, he felt that he should be disobeying the order of Her Majesty if he did not allow interest at 12 per cent., because 12 per cent. was the only rate that had ever been usually allowed by that Court. In fact that and no other rate had been allowed, and therefore it was even more than the usual rate, was the universal rate. Whether the question had ever been discussed he could not tell, but if not, one reason would be that the rate had been acquiesced in by all practitioners as the sum charged by the Banks. The rate was hardly a proper test, because in England, while 5 per cent. was the legal rate, 4 per cent. was never exceeded by the Courts, and even when the Banks charged 6 and 7 per cent. as they sometimes did, 4 per cent. was still the Court rate. First, then, he was entirely tied by the order of the Privy Council; but, secondly, he did not think in a case of this kind, he ought otherwise to allow less than 12 per cent., because he could not help seeing that the Bank received this money when they might have left it in the custody of the Court. That was the time to have stipulated for terms. But they took the money and went to London, having so great confidence in their case. No one then thought of raising the question of interest, and the case came back to him in the most singular way. It went back on a second appeal, and why did not the plaintiffs then take the point, because it was then a question of interest, and nothing else.

His Lordship then read from a copy of the short hand notes of the Privy Council's judgment. After the delivery of the judgment, Mr. Kay, counsel for the plaintiffs, said:—

Your Lordships have not mentioned the rate of interest.

Lord Cairns.—The usual rate of interest in the Colony.

Sir R. Palmer.—There is no doubt about what that is.

Sir J. W. Colvile.—There must be slow yes what is called a Court rate of interest; the rate which the Court allows.

Mr. Kay.—I am told there is some doubt about it.

Lord Cairns.—We had better put it down in the way the rate of interest usually allowed by the Court.

After that, his Lordship thought there could be no doubt about what was meant.

The interest was ordered to be paid, together with all costs, by the plaintiffs.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

*May 2nd.*

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

ROBBERY.

Lee-a-sow and Wong-cho-yee, of Mieno, boatwomen, were charged on suspicion with being connected with the robbery from the steamship *China*, on the 1st inst., of one of two hardwood boxes, each of which was marked with the characters "Tong-wan-liang-ki," the property of Lim-liau, whose destination was Amoy. The box contained many things of value, some of which were the property of Lim-liau, while others had been confided to him to take to persons living at Amoy, and in the vicinity. The boxes were on the deck when the steamer came in, and their owner was taking his breakfast a little way from the place they occupied. About half an hour previous to breakfast time, a man dressed in a short jacket with shoes and stockings, asked Lim-liau if he was going on shore, and was told that transhipment to Amoy was intended; the man then went away forward; he was a perfect stranger. During the time Lim-liau was taking his breakfast, in company with several others, a man came to him and told him that one of its boxes had been taken away, and running immediately, he saw the box in a sampan at the side of the ship; there were three women in the boat rowing, and two men under the cover of the stern. Lim-liau then became so nervous at seeing his box going away that he could not take particular notice of the people, so that he could not affirm whether the the women in the court were the same as those who were in the boat, nor the man the same as he who had spoken to him. The lost box contained $1,700, two black cloth trousers, two black silk trousers, two or three white Holland jackets, twelve taels of pearls, worth $84, and eight mace of gold leaf, worth $18, twenty ivory chop sticks, some thirty or forty letters, some of which covered money which were for friends in Amoy; $850 of the $1,700 were Lim liau's own property, the rest belonged to some friends. He took the number of the sampan, 3,345, and wrote it down immediately; he called to the boat to stop, but without effect; and then getting into a boat offered $100 if they would go in pursuit, but no one would go; he also spoke to the captain and mate though a Cantonese interpreter, but did not think they could understand; there was not any boat sent in pursuit of the sampan, which came to the Hongkong side. The case was remanded to obtain further information about the men, who were said to have hired the boat for two ten-cent pieces to go on board a two-funnelled steamer at the second defendant said these men landed at the Central Market Wharf, but without any luggage or property of any sort.

THROWING COLD WATER.

Mr. John Britto, of No. 2, Staunton Street, was fined 25 cents, for throwing a tumbler full of water on Sergeant Wong Ayan, who was standing in Staunton Street talking to a hawker. According to complainant, the defendant called him by a very opprobrious term, but this he denied, stating he only launched a promise out of his window to the effect that if he did come down complainant would not certainly get a kicking. There were a number of men under the verandah, and he had have the water to drive them away.

LIMITED RELIGION.

Mrs. Lum-king-wun was fined $2, for continuing to hold a religious ceremonial beyond the time for which a permit had been granted. The defendant explained that her prayer was only partially uttered, and she had not asked any one to read the permit.

PETTY NUISANCES.

Several Chinese were summoned for hanging out from their houses over the heads of passers by in the street, their wet clothes to dry, and others for having and keeping their premises in a filthy condition, and one for obstructing the pathway with baskets of vegetables.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

JOSTLED.

Kong Acheong, a carpenter, was required to find security in $5 for fourteen days. The watchman at the Tung-hing Theatre accused him of giving him a blow on his chest with a stone. Defendant denied the charge, but said that when the performance was over, he was pushed by the crowd of people coming out against the complainant.

LARCENY FROM A DWELLING-HOUSE.

Sung-a-fat, a cook, was sent to prison for six months with hard labour, for stripping the bolts and locks off the interior of an unoccupied house in Brydges-street, the property of Mr. D'Almeda. The thief had made them into a handle and placed it on the second floor, when disturbed by C.P.O. No. 63, who ran after and caught him.

POLICE CASE.

I.P.O. No. 157, Wuklinghuni, was fined $50 by the Senior Police Magistrate, for abusing the trust reposed on him by Inspector Grimes, who placed him on charge-room duty at the Wanchai Police Station, after midnight of the 29th instant. According to the statement of P.S. No. 31, William Rivers, he was discovered in one of the cells with an insane woman, who had been left under his care in the charge-room by the Inspector, because she had been so noisy and violent while confined in a cell.

SHOES.

Wong Aman, of Kwaichau, a rice-pounder, known to have thievish propensities, was sent to prison for three months with hard labour, for stealing the shoes of Lee Ayu, who was sitting bare-footed on the Canton Wharf. When C.P.C. No. 4 saw the defendant come on to the wharf, he concealed himself behind some bales, that he might conveniently watch him; he was not kept waiting many minutes when defendant helped himself to the shoes.

MR. SPURGEON'S LAUGHTER.—In an address of Mr. Spurgeon to a party of butchers, he is reported to have said:—"On Sunday you know the commandment is, 'You shall not be happy.' It would be a great wrong if a preacher made you smile. I don't believe it. I make people laugh on Sunday. I believe that the risible faculties do as much good as the faculty which makes us cry. I don't think it wrong to make people laugh on Sunday. There are more flies caught by honey than vinegar."

## SHANGHAI.

Our dates are to the 28th instant. The third days' races had to be postponed a day on account of the rain. The following are the winners of the various races:—MERCHANTS' CUP, Alcyon; TEATIME CUP, Topaze; COMPRADORES CUP, Summer Cloud; JOCKEY CUP, Sleepy Hollow; CONSOLATION CUP, Last of the Mohicans; CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES, Summer Cloud; THE SCAMPER, Sleepy Hollow.

The *Courier* states that it was the intention of the Bishop of Victoria to hold an ordination in Trinity Church on Sunday, 30th ultimo; but it is not mentioned who were the candidates.

## SHANGHAI RACES.

(*Courier.*)

SECOND DAY.

*Tuesday, 25th April, 1871.*

The thunderstorm of rain with which yesterday's races finished; heavy showers during the night, converting the whole surface of the Settlement and its surroundings into a glutinous paste of ooze and mud, and a beclouded morning of watery blue, boded no good for the races of today. But to the confusion of the gloomy predictions of those who too hastily judge by appearances, and in vexification of the more hopeful anticipations of those scientific observers who "looked in the glass and found it so," the dismal appearances of yesterday's last night and this morning gave way at 11 o'clock to a bright, and breezy afternoon. This, though it could not, of course, all at once bring back the turf of the Course to the proper degree of consistence, yet lost an attraction to those whose pleasure consists simply in watching the strife from the Grand Stand and other "coigns of vantage;" while the sloppy state of the ground furnished a new element of speculation to those who go in for doing the races scientifically.

We presume that the severe ordeal of yesterday daunted the courage of the ladies who passed through it; at all events only three of them appeared to-day, so that the new arrivals of to-day did no more than bring them up to the standard of yesterday. But the most noticeable falling off was in the attendance of gentlemen, there not being nearly one half of yesterday's numbers—a fact which, no doubt, is accounted for by the English Mail being signalled a little before 1; and likely to arrive about half past 2.

1.—THE SHANGHAI CUP.—Value Tls. 75. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race in China or Hongkong, since 1st October, 1870, 7lbs. extra; two races 10lbs. extra; three races 14lbs. extra. Entrance Tls. 5. Half a mile.

Almeric, 10st. 8lbs.....1
Topaze, 9st. 13lbs.....2
Touch-me-not, 10st. 2lbs.....3
Jerced, 10st. 5lbs.....0
Pluck, 9st. 13lbs.....0
The Captain, 10st. 2lbs.....0
Cherubin, 10st. 2lbs.....0

Ponies did not come out till a quarter to 2, when 7 came to the scratch, viz., Clansman, Chimax, Master Henry, Summer Cloud, Acushnet and Fiddle-de-dee.

After the usual coquetting and adjustments they seemed to get off which a fine start, and betting was taking place very freely on their apparent chances, when it was observed that some of the best ponies were holding back, but some continued to drive on, and it was only at the finish that they learned that the start had been declared a false one. This caused a delay of another half hour, but at length they got well away together, Almeric and Topaze abreast. At the monument the former drew ahead, and kept the lead, Topaze being second, and Touch-me-not third.

The race did not seem very severe, though the heaviness of the course must have added severely to the fatigue of the ponies, and told considerably on the time, as compared even with yesterday. Time 1m. 48sec.

2.—THE SHANGHAI DERBY.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each. For all China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. First Pony to receive 75 per cent., second Pony 15 per cent., third Pony 10 per cent. Weight 10st. Distance One mile and a half.

Uhlan, 10st.....1
Fiddle-de-dee, 10st.....2
Alcyon, 10st.....3
Leechcraft, 10st.....0
Hengist, 10st.....0
Athol, 10st.....0
Chimax, 10st.....0
Shawmut, 10st.....0
Charivari, 10st.....0
Heathen Chinee, 10st.....0
Ploughboy, 10st.....0
Hawthorn, 10st.....0
Le Domino Noir, 10st.....0

This one of the chief events of the Meeting, out of 26 entries brought 13 ponies to the start, viz.—Leechcraft, Alcyon, Hengist, Athol, Chimax, Shawmut, Uhlan, Charivari, Heathen Chinee, Fiddle-de-dee, Ploughboy, Hawthorn, Le Domino Noir.

Such a crowd of various coloured ponies, with the bright and varied colours of the jockeys, presented, as they dashed along and finally danced themselves into their respective places, all the gay effects of an animated kaleidoscope! At length they were off, and that in so compact a ruck that it was impossible to distinguish individuals till they neared the Stand as they passed which the order was—Hawthorn, Ploughboy, Hengist, Fiddledee, &c. Shortly after passing the Stand Domino Noir gave in, Hawthorn led to the Corner, where he evidently got pumped. Leechcraft led for a time, followed closely by Fiddledee, but, as they approached the straight, Uhlan was seen sweeping to the front, and, after a neck-and-neck contest with the Fiddle up the straight won by a length the very ideal of a race. Alcyon third. Time 3m. 57½sec.

3.—THE STIRRUP CUP.—Value Tls. 100. For China Ponies only. Winners in Hongkong or Shanghai at or since the Autumn Meeting, 1870. 5lbs. extra for each race won. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Tls. 5. Three quarters of a mile.

Almeric, 10st. 8lbs.....1
Nous Verrons, 10st. 5lbs.....2
Rataplan, 10st. 5lbs.....3
King of Bohemia, 10st. 8lbs.....0
Punch, 10st. 2lbs.....0
Midas, 10st. 5lbs.....0
Snowflake, 10st. 5lbs.....0

For this, out of 19 entries, 7 started; Nous Verrons, Almeric, King of Bohemia, Rataplan, Punch, Midas, Snowflake.

The start was by no means a fair one, Nous Verrons getting away with a lead of ten yards or so, and continued to lead, with Rataplan gradually drawing up till near the entrance of the straight, when Almeric answering the call of his admirable jockey pushed up, challenged and passed the leader, winning easily. Nous second, Rataplan third, Punch fourth. Time 1m. 42½s.

4.—THE GERMAN CHALLENGE CUP.—Value 100 Guineas. Presented by several members of the German Community of Shanghai. To be won two consecutive Spring Meetings by a Pony or Ponies the *bona fide* property of the same owner. Entrance Tls. 10 each. Second Pony at each meeting to receive Tls. 25 from the fund. Last pony to pay third pony's Entrance. Weight 10st. One and a half miles.

Sleep, 10st.....0
Alcyonist, 10st.....0
Master Henry, 10st.....0
Summer Cloud, 10st.....0

No race.

5.—THE MEMBERS' PLATE.—Value.—Presented by several Members of the Shanghai Race Club, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each. The second Pony to receive Tls. 30; the third Pony Tls. 10. For all China Ponies not otherwise entered in this Meeting and that have never been placed in any race. Weight 10st. 7lbs. Once round.

Aladdin, 10st. 7lb.....1
Parfait Amour, 10st. 7lb.....2
Day Light, 10st. 7lb.....3
Horsa, 10st. 7lb.....0
Kaibosh, 10st. 7lb.....0
Duffer, 10st. 7lb.....0
Forest King, 10st. 7lbs.....0

For this race, of 13 entries, the sacred number of 7 started, viz., Aladdin, Horsa, Day Light, Kaibosh, Parfait Amour, Duffer, Forest King, ponies which, with the exception of Kaibosh and Parfait Amour, now for the first time made their *debut* on the Shanghai turf.

The start was perfect, the seven moved off as if a piece of Grey Shirtings had been drawn across the Course over them. Soon, however, the influence of natural endowment, various training and fickle fortune, became apparent, the sailing off inferred a tale more lengthy than our space permits. We can only say that the race was a genuine and severe contest, and the finish, especially, a most exciting struggle between Aladdin and Parfait Amour. The latter had led in entering the straight, and as the jockeys were both almost equally the cracks of the Course, we presume the merit of the result must be placed entirely to the credit of the ponies. As they came up the straight Aladdin responded nobly to the call of his rider, headed his rival, and a tar a keen and beautiful struggle, landed winner. Parfait Amour second; Day-light third. Time 3m. 3½s.

6.—THE TOUTAI'S CUP.—Value Tls. 75. Presented by H. E. the Tootai. For all China Ponies. Weight 12st. Entrance Tls. 5. One and-a-quarter mile.

Uhlan, 12st.....1
Nous Verrons, 12st.....2
Alchymist, 12st.....3
Almeric, 12st.....0
Ploughboy, 12st.....0

For this only five ponies out of fourteen turned out; Nous Verrons, Almeric, Alchymist, Uhlan, Ploughboy.

Nous led most of the way round, Almeric being last. At the monument Uhlan collared and passed the leader, and had a triumphant run home, bearing his burden of 12 stone as lightly as a mushroom. Nous had to be content with second place, while Alchymist's knowledge of science availed to place him third.—Time, 3m. 5s.

7.—THE HURDLE RACE.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each, with Tls 50 added. For all China Ponies. Four Ponies to start from box side opposing stables, or no racer. Weight for inches as per scale, with 7lbs. extra. To be run on the inside course, over eight flights of hurdles. Distance about one and a quarter mile.

Sleepy Hollow, 11st. 11lb.....1
Wat Tyler, 11st. 11lb.....2
Fortunatus, 10st. 12lb.....3
Athol, 10st. 12lb.....0
Gazelle, 11st. 11lb.....0
Aleppo, 11st. 4lb.....0

This brought out a capital muster of ponies (7 out of 9 entrants) and proved a capital race. The runners were Athol, Fortunatus, Gazelle, Phantom, Sleepy Holow, Aleppo, Wat Tyler.

Aleppo and Wat Tyler took the lead in starting, but swerved past the first hurdle opposite the Stand, when Phantom took the lead, followed by Athol, Sleepy Hollow and Fortunatus. The leading pony managed to pull down several hurdles in crossing, very bad policy on his part, as it made it easy work for the followers. Opposite the Stand Athol stumbled at a hurdle, threw his rider and was out of the race, though they recovered and came up gamely. About Probet's Corner Sleepy Hollow wakened up, collared the Phantom and led all the way in capital style, closely followed by Wat who had nobly retrieved his original blunder. Fortunatus being third. Tops not taken.

8.—THE SURSCRIPTION CUP.—Value Tls. 100.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5.—Two and a half miles.

Summer Cloud, 10st. 5lbs.....1
Fiddle-de-dee, 10st. 2lbs.....2
Climax, 10st. 8lb.....3
Clansman, 10st. 8lbs.....0
Master Henry, 10st. 8lbs.....0
Acushnet, 9st. 13lbs.....0

This was the best of a day's races all of which were good. Of the 20 entries, 6 crack ponies came to the front, viz., Clansman, Climax, Master Henry, Summer Cloud, Acushnet and Fiddle-de-dee.

The start was in favor of Acushnet who went off with the lead and next the rail. The second and third places were for a long time between Summer Cloud and Climax. Opposite that Grand Stand these three were in front by themselves, while a second trio were formed by Fiddle and Master Henry abreast and Clansman doing valet behind. As they got past the Monument, Acushnet, Summer Cloud and Climax, seemed abreast. When they entered the straight all were in a ruck. They past the Stand in the following order: Clansman, Acushnet, Cloud, Climax, Henry, Fiddle; but soon thereafter Acushnet dropped from his "pride of place;" but Summer Cloud continued to give Mr. Boker a hope that he should not have to swallow his own bitters. At Probet's garden the Cloud, the Fiddle and the Master were all in a neck-and-neck. But after this Henry began to despair, while Climax made a violent effort to "reach the height of this high argument." The result was a race home between the three leading ponies which tested every atom of speed and every ounce of endurance in the ponies, and every dodge and artifice of jockeyism in the riders. The finish was beautiful, keeping every one in suspense to the last moment, when Summer Cloud won by half a length, the Fiddle scraping at his elbow, and Climax all but, if not quite, a dead heat on the latter. Time 3m. 41½s.

## NATIONAL DEBTS.

(*To the Editor of the Times.*)

Sir,—As the question of the National Debt is expected to come before the House of Commons on Tuesday next, I should like to state some of the facts that I have collected, in enlarging and revising for the press a paper on the subject read before the British Association, and which will very shortly be published. The general result shows very large figures, and leads to the conclusion that we are living in an age of universal indebtedness. Out of the 52 States and principal colonies of the civilized world, only three of the smallest appear to be free from debt—Servia in Europe; Bolivia in America; and Liberia in Africa. The whole 52 States have a population of 606,000,000; Government revenues or taxation amounting to £894,000,000, being nearly £1 per head; and National Debt with aggregate capital of £3,900,000,000, and a total annual interest of £157,000,000. So that the annual charge of the civilized world, even including British India and Japan, is 5s. 2d. per head of the 600 millions of population, and absorbs a quarter of the whole proceeds of taxation.

The rise and progress of these debts is very singular, and the figures of capital may thus be summarized. At the breaking out of the French Revolutionary War the debts were, in 1793:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Britain | £275,000,000 |
| Continent of Europe | 208,000,000 |
| United States | 15,000,000 |
| British India | 8,000,000 |
| Total | £496,000,000 |

At the conclusion of that War, and on the settlement of accounts, the Debts were in 1815-20:—

| | |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom | £902,000,000 |
| Continent of Europe | 570,000,000 |
| America | 29,000,000 |
| British India | 29,000,000 |
| Total | £1,530,000,000 |

So that in 20 years the debts had trebled, and England owed £228,000,000 more than all the rest of the world. The period from 1820 to 1848 was one of peace, and the debts were not largely increased, standing thus in 1848:—

| | |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom | £830,000,000 |
| Continent of Europe | 746,000,000 |
| America | 114,000,000 |
| British India | 50,000,000 |
| Total | £1,731,000,000 |

But the debt of England was reduced to less than half the total aggregate. After 1848 a new era began, of immense armaments and corresponding increase of debts, so that at the downfall of the French Empire the account stood, in 1870:—

| | |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom | £800,000,000 |
| Continent of Europe | 2,165,430,000 |
| America | 765,320,000 |
| Asia | 104,716,000 |
| Africa | 38,655,000 |
| Australasia | 35,744,000 |
| Total | £3,845,000,000 |

So that England sinks (if such an event can be called sinking) to one-fifth instead of one-half of the great total. In a few more years she will further sink to the second place in separate amount of indebtedness, and the first place be taken by France.

Your obedient servant,

Hampstead, March 4. R. DUDLEY BAXTER.

GERMAN TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—A hope is expressed that the relations between the United States and Germany will be restored immediately; but adds the Journal de l'industry, which has need of great openings to repair the losses arising from the war, has the greatest interest in the reduction of the customs' tariff of the United States. A general agitation by the German merchants residing in the principal American ports is counselled.

PLEASANT NEWS FOR OYSTER EATERS.—Lovers of bivalves, especially those who prefer them cooked in their own liquor, may be interested in knowing that that fluid contains, A scientific journal says that if, on opening an oyster, the liquor is retained in the lower or deeper shell, and viewed through the microscope, it will be found to contain multitudes of small oysters, covered with shells and swimming nimbly about—120 of which extend but one inch, besides animalculæ, and myriads of three distinct species of worms.

## MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

(*To the Editor of the Times.*)

Sir,—I have the honour to forward to your columns my opinion on the subject of missions, on which, subsequent to the murders committed in Tientsin, there have been several remarks lately in your journal, and in consequence of exaggerated reports, one sided statements, narrow mindedness, ignorance, and bigotry, certain complications arose which nearly caused England to take up arms against the Government of China. Thank God, this has now been averted. I ask if any Government can support and protect her missionaries when acting in foreign lands if the said Government knows nothing of their acts except what it hears from the missionaries themselves? We must remember that most of the individuals who are sent as missionaries are not gentlemen born; they may be none the worse for that, but nevertheless there is the sensitive perceptive faculty in an Eastern which discerns at a glance the gentleman from others. The missionary works among the people with whom he is placed to make converts, or intending which he is a stranger to themselves and their customs; he advances honestly and conscientiously according to his own lights, but in most cases he is pedantic, inexperienced in the world, probably possesses little of that nice feeling for others which cannot be gained through learning; he has no superior to guide him, and his actions are uncontrolled, and only known to others by flourishing statements made in the periodical reports. I ask if such men would be likely to teach the subjects of a Government like China allegiance towards, respect for, obedience to, their Sovereign? Do we conclude that they are in the habit of speaking or thinking respectfully of the Government whose protection they expect and require? For a moment let us place ourselves in a similar position. Would England or France like to see Mahomedan Hadjis gaining an influence among the inhabitants of towns and villages, acting contrary to the usages of the people? Would I, not, I ask, these Hadjis be persecuted, hooted, pelted, and, if they dared to show resistance, probably killed as witches or devils?

Now, the first act of a missionary is to try and rob a man of his father's faith; having succeeded, the second follows, namely, to weaken the convert's allegiance towards his Sovereign. Thus the Sovereign loses obedient subjects, parents lose their children, brothers their sisters, and so on, till discontent culminates into animosity, towards, not only the missionary, but white men. It appears only of late years that European Governments have engaged to support and protect missionaries in foreign fields of labour. It is my belief they can only very imperfectly do so; and, in attempting to protect, they really weaken the missionary's power of doing good and gaining a beneficial influence with the natives of the land. In the 15th and 17th centuries, when the Jesuits and others were working under the direction of Father Ricci and his successors, men of the most cultivated and scientific tastes, there was no looking in those days for the protection of a home Government, and with a few exceptions these pious men met with justice and protection from the Chinese Government. If the present generation of missionaries conducted themselves cautiously, with reliance on the Government of the country in which they live and partly for whose benefit they work, why should they not now find the same protection? Should a European war ever be waged in consequence of the presence of missionaries, the sooner they are checked and stopped the better, because, firstly, in 20 cases out of 21 it would arise through faults on both sides; secondly, because the missionaries for ever after would be considered the agents of the Government, which in the minds of the people would be held responsible for their acts.

It is not in my power to explain the tendency of the Chinese creed, but so far as my experience goes it is the least fanatical of any, perhaps, in the world; and if we are to judge of its moral teaching by the precepts translated by the famous missionary Ricci, it is second to none on record. The Chinese principally require improvement in their social concerns and in the governing process. Time and extended intercourse will doubtless rectify many faults as well as strengthen them, until the time will come when they, perhaps, will be the supreme Power throughout the Eastern Archipelago. That this will be the case, or that a race will be brought about by certain modifications, through intermixture between Chinese and others, is next to a certainty. European Powers should be the more guarded now, while there is yet time, in establishing a good name for justice and generosity. The present policy and acts of men placed in power to rule Asiatics will determine our position hereafter at a period when England may have ceased to be the ruling star.

If missionaries are to be sent out by the Roman Catholic and Protestant societies, it would be better if they were severally to report themselves to the supreme Government of the country in which they are sent to reside and work, to obtain its permission to act in a limited or unlimited capacity and locality. The Government should promise to protect such missionaries before they take up their residence, and the Government would be justified in directing that the Sovereign and Government should be prayed for as is the practice in European countries, and in forbidding the converts to be taught to pray for European Sovereigns, &

of men armed with bludgeons, who prevented their departure. Some soldiers who afterwards arrived struck out right and left at unoffending persons, and one woman was wounded. The protest has been forwarded to the British ambassador at Florence.

FRIDAY, March 17th.

Yesterday, the fifteenth birthday of the Prince Imperial, was celebrated at Chislehurst. There was a special high mass at the Roman Catholic Chapel, at which the ex-Empress, her son, the Prince and Princess Murat, and suite assisted.

As the Ministry is now complete, the distribution of its members between the two Houses may be of some interest. There are 15 in the Lords, viz., the Lord Chancellor, the Foreign, Colonial, and Indian Secretaries, the President of the Council, the Privy Seal, the Lord-Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, the Master of the Buckhounds, the Treasurer of the Royal Household, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Under-Secretary for War, a Lord of the Treasury, and a Lord of the Admiralty.

In the Commons there are 31 members of the Government, as follows:—The Prime Minister, the Home and War Secretaries, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Postmaster-General, the Presidents and Secretaries of the Board of Trade and Poor Law Board, the Vice-President of the Council, the Controller and Vice-Chamberlain of the Royal Household, two Secretaries and three Lords of the Treasury, the Secretary to the Admiralty, the Home, Foreign, Colonial, and India Under-Secretaries, the First Commissioner of Works, the Attorney and Solicitor General, the Judge Advocate General, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, and the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

Mr. Disraeli was yesterday presented with an address from the Conservatives of Lancashire, asking him to pay a visit to that county during the Easter recess. The right hon. gentleman accepted the invitation, on the condition that he might himself be permitted to fix it time for the meeting.

A deputation from the London School Board yesterday waited upon Mr. Forster. The right hon. gentleman stated that Government wished music to form part of the education of the masses. For the present, however, he could hold out no hope of a special grant for its teaching.

A Home for News Boys was opened last evening in Gray's-inn-road. About 200 youths were entertained at supper, and were addressed by Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. M'Grégor, and other speakers.

The charge of conspiracy against Major Hope Johnstone and Mr. Smallpage, which has for some time been under investigation at Marlborough-street, was yesterday dismissed. Most of the bills in dispute had been returned to the prosecutor, and an understanding was therefore come to that the summons should not be proceeded with.

A Dorsetshire farmer has been committed for trial for having assaulted an old woman 68 years of age, with intent to commit grievous bodily harm. The prisoner pleaded that the poor old creature had bewitched him, and that for this purpose she had often entered his bedroom through the window at night. He was committed for trial at the next Dorset assizes in July, and bail was refused.

M. Thiers is now at Versailles, established at the Prefecture, and will remain there for the present. Many members of the National Assembly have arrived in Paris from Bordeaux. M. Thiers presided over a Council of Ministers in Paris on Wednesday.

No change is reported with regard to the insurgent National Guards at Montmartre. They still remain in possession of the guns, and the Government still allows matters to take their course undisturbed. Paris, meanwhile, like London, has had a return of cold weather, accompanied by snow and rain, and this is rendering it difficult for the insurgent leaders to obtain a sufficient number of men to guard the guns.

All the masquerades, masked balls, and processions, which are customary at the Mi-Carême, were forbidden yesterday in Paris by order of General Vinoy.

Mr. Legouvé has written to the French papers, complaining that licentious pictures and photographs, which during the siege entirely disappeared from the shop windows, have now begun to re-appear.

Another police agent nearly lost his life the other day on the Place de la Bastille. He was recognised, though in the dress of a Mobile, and a rush was made at him. But for the intervention on one of the crowd, who urged that he should be taken to Belleville for trial before the Republican Committee, the man, it is thought, would have been murdered.

Our Special Correspondent in Paris says that the Anti-German League continues to occupy a good deal of attention. A shop which used to announce that German was spoken there, now announces that German is no longer spoken. At the Grand Café not a single German paper is taken in, although English, Italian, Spanish, American, and even Russian papers, are freely provided for the customers.

Our Berlin Correspondent, referring to the enthusiastic reception which the returning troops are meeting with in Germany, says that no doubt in the capital military worship will soon be in the ascendant, but that it will be merely for a time. Military glory, he adds, has no attraction for the bulk of the German people.

An enormous trophy, composed of the captured French eagles, arms, &c., is being constructed in Berlin for the triumphal entry of the troops. A permanent monument of the war is also to be erected, but it will not be completed until next year.

From our Special Correspondent in Rome we have an account of the disturbances there which formed the subject of the protest we published yesterday. Our correspondent, however, attributes the blame of those disturbances to the partisans of the Papal power. He says that the daily services at the Gesu are neither more nor less than political meetings, at which everything is done to excite to revolt against the Italian Government. Some remarks in one of the sermons were the primary cause of the disorders. A National Guard for an observation he made in the church was set upon by Papal partisans, armed with sticks. Next day his friends mustered in groups near the church, and when the congregation came out an encounter took place. The police being unable to quell the tumult, troops were sent for, who dispersed the crowd. Three English ladies and two gentlemen, who had attended the church were escorted to their homes by the police, and on the way were cheered by the people. Our correspondent maintains that so far from the Pope's partisans having any cause of complaint against the Italian Government, it is to the protection that Government affords them that they owe their safety.

## ADDRESS TO SIR P. BENSON MAXWELL.

*(Straits Times.)*

In view of the approaching departure of the Chief Justice, the gentlemen of the Grand Jury decided upon presenting an address to him before their discharge. Accordingly, at the conclusion of their labours on the 10th instant, the Grand Jury came into Court, and their foreman, J. J. Greenfields, Esq., read the following address to his Lordship:—

*To the Honourable Sir P. Benson Maxwell, Knight, Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements.*

Sir:—We, the Grand Jurors of Singapore, at the close of this, the last Criminal Session at which your lordship is likely to preside, desire before our discharge to testify our appreciation of your valuable services on the Bench during your long residence here and in Penang. Confining our observations to your judicial administration in Singapore, we bear willing testimony to the zeal and ability which your lordship has brought to bear on all the duties of your high office. Arrears of business have been perseveringly overcome,—obstructions removed, and the Supreme Court rendered easy of access to all.

Representing, as the Grand Jurors here do—the chief mercantile interests in the Settlement, we feel it our duty to acknowledge the valuable legislative labours which you have devoted to measures calculated to protect and facilitate commercial intercourse. Chief among these are the Bankruptcy and Debtors Ordinances, which have been so carefully adapted by your lordship to the peculiar circumstances of the Colony, as to extend, we believe, the utmost help which the law can give to protect honest, and punish fraudulent trading. And in all matters tending towards the general welfare and prosperity of the community, we have to testify to the valuable and hearty aid which your lordship has invariably afforded.

In bidding your lordship farewell, we trust yourself and family may have a safe and prosperous voyage to your native land, and that you may long live to enjoy the fruits of your arduous labours and honourable career.

His Lordship replied as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,—I feel much gratified by the handsome terms in which you have been good enough to refer to my past labours in this Colony. They make me deeply sensible of your friendly feelings, but deeply sensible also of how much I fall short of conferring them. This much, indeed, I may say for myself, that I have, during my long tenure of office, earnestly endeavoured to fulfil its duties; and if I have even partially succeeded in this, I am amply repaid. You are all, Gentlemen, well aware that in the discharge of his functions, a judge must not think of the opinions or sympathies of his fellow men; nay, that he must occasionally act against them, and disregard them; but as just a judge, like other men, is not insensible to the good opinion of his fellow men, and he may justly rejoice, at the end of his labours, on finding that he does possess their esteem and approval.

Gentlemen, this is, as you say, probably the last Criminal Session which I shall ever hold in Singapore; but I shall always remember with gratification your kind words, and shall feel a warm interest in the welfare of the Colony as long as I live.

The Grand Jury were then discharged.

Notwithstanding strong presumptive evidence to the contrary, Russian diplomatists deny everywhere that anything like a Prusso-Russian Treaty had been concluded before or during the war. The Russ-Greek idiom, however, is susceptible of a construction peculiarly evasive.

A CLERGYMAN AND HIS DAUGHTER'S WEDDING OUTFIT.—"Whiteley v. Cleveland" is a case which should be a warning to fathers. Mr. Cleveland is a clergyman near Barnard Castle, Durham, with a living worth £200 a year, and with ten children, who had allowed his daughter, Miss Cleveland, £40 a year for dress. In addition she had at the age of 21 a legacy of £170, which he supposed she would save for her marriage trousseau. Instead, on her engagement to be married to an artillery officer, she ordered goods, partly in the neighbourhood and partly in London, to the amount of £450, and left her father to pay for them. The jury found that Mr. Cleveland had "constructively" authorised his daughter to buy the goods, and made him pay the London tradesman who brought the action.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

2ND MAY, EVENING.

The drug market has kept quiet and weak throughout the day, the native demand being very small. A few chests of Patna have been sold at $563½ to $565, and Benares at $540 to $542½, on credit terms. Patna, cost, $561½, closing at $560, and Benares at $540, weak. Malwa, $630 to $635, little doing.

3RD MAY, MORNING.

No change. Market quiet, with a downward tendency.

EXCHANGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ON LONDON— | |
| Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight,— | |
| Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight | 4/4½ to 4/5 |
| Credits, at 6 months' sight | 4/5½ |
| Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight | 4/5½ |
| Bank Bills on demand | 4/3½ |
| ON NEW YORK— | |
| Private, 5 months' sight | — |
| ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight | 229½ |
| ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight | 229½ |
| ON SHANGHAI— | |
| Bank, 3 days' sight | 73½ |
| Bank, 15 days' sight | 74 |
| Private, 30 days' sight | 74½ |

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—36½ per cent. premium.

Hongkong Bank Shares, New—30 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,500 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,500 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 55 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$85 to $90 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$275 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$52 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$44 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—38 per cent. prem.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 34 per share premium.

China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—par.

China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—10 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$60 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—60 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent premium, nominal.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—par.

SALES ON MAY 2ND, 1871.

*As reported by Chinese.*

*Saigon Rice*, 5,500 piculs, at $2.15, by Hungfung to Hongkong merchant.

*Black Pepper*, 50 bags, at $11.3, by Hungfung to travelling merchant.

*Drills*, 40-yards, 200 pieces, at $3.60, by Hungfung to travelling merchant.

*Saigon Rice*, 8,500 piculs, at $2.14, by Hopling to Hongkong merchant.

*White Sugar*, 100 piculs, at $6.15, by Hopling to travelling merchant.

*Grey Shirtings*, 7lbs., 400 pieces, at $2.03, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.

*T-Cloth*, 6lbs., 500 piculs, at $1.52, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.

*Grey Shirtings*, 8½lbs., 500 pieces, at $1.52, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.

*Drills*, 40-yards, 240 piculs, at $3.55, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.

*Calcutta Cotton*, 125 bales, at $13.55, by Parsee merchant to Tai-hing.

*Calcutta Cotton*, 100 bales, at $15.00, by Parsee merchant to Tai-hing.

*Calcutta Cotton*, 81 bales, at $14.85, by Parsee merchant to Tai-hing.

*Bombay Cotton*, 79 bales, at $12.50, by Parsee merchant to Kin-nam.


E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 *P. Praya West*,
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores.
tf 1631 HONGKONG. Sept. 15.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
*The Daily Press Office.*

[illegible]
A-YON, SHIP COMPRADOR, STEVEDORE, BALLASTER AND WATER SUPPLIER, Hongkong and Whampoa, (the same proprietor), keeps on hand and for Sale well assorted Supplies of Oilman's Stores, and Coal of all kinds. Shipping supplied at the shortest notice with all kinds of Ballast, and fresh Provisions at moderate charges.
No. 57, PRAYA WEST.
1y 728 Hongkong, 29th April, 1871.

成發記告
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 699 *Hongkong*, 24th April, 1871.

成發記告
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE undersigned Coal Shop has been REMOVED to the Premises, No. 30, *Endicott Lane*. The Proprietors beg to notify that they have always on hand all sorts of Coal for sale at very moderate prices. Gentlemen who favor them with their patronage are requested to apply to the above address.
KWONG-KEE.
12m 1291 Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.


## Vessels Advertised as Loading.

| Destination | Vessel's Name | Captain | At | For Freight Apply to | To be Dispatched. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LONDON | Tweed (str.) | | Canton | Deacon & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| LONDON via SUEZ CANAL | Celia (str.) | | Hongkong | John Burd & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| SAN FRANCISCO | Otago | Thorndike | Hongkong | Olyphant & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Aureola | Ross | Hongkong | Olyphant & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| PORTLAND, OREGON | Edward James | Patterson | Hongkong | Russell & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. Do. | Goodell | Crockett | Hongkong | Russell & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| MELBOURNE | Moss Glen | Sullivan | Hongkong | Russell & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Lady Turner | Vincent | Hongkong | Russell & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Joshua Bates | | Hongkong | Rozario & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| MELBOURNE & SYDNEY | Marquis of Argyle | McKeon | Hongkong | Rozario & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| MELBOURNE, via DUNEDIN | Golden Sea | Hardy | Hongkong | Rozario & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. Do. Do. | Noord Brabant | Frost | Hongkong | Rozario & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| MANILA | Villa de Rivadavia | Castillo | Hongkong | Brandao & Co. | To-morrow. |
| Do. | Manila (str.) | Abaroa | Hongkong | Landstein & Co. | On or about the 1st prox. |
| S'PORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA | Arratoon Apcar (str.) | | Hongkong | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | On the 8th inst., at 2 P.M. |
| SINGAPORE AND PENANG | United Service (str.) | Tough | Hongkong | John Burd & Co. | To-day, at 4 P.M. |
| SAIGON AND SINGAPORE | Venus (str.) | | Hongkong | Augustine Heard & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| YOKOHAMA | Madras (str.) | | Hongkong | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| SHANGHAI AND HankOW | Tchintchoff (str.) | Richter | Hongkong | Wm. Pustau & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| SHANGHAI | Malacca (str.) | | Hongkong | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Tweed (str.) | | Hongkong | Olyphant & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW | Kwang-Tung (str.) | Pitman | Hongkong | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | Quick dispatch. |


## For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

Respectfully announce that in anticipation of the early arrival of their SPRING STOCK, they have greatly reduced the prices of their WINTER GOODS, an early inspection of which they solicit from intending purchasers.

SILKS, Plain, Fancy, and Shot.
NORWICH REPS, all wool WINCEYS,
PLAIDS and CAMLETS.
JACKETS,
Cloth, Velvet, Silk and Sealskin.
The various CLANS, on all Wool SHAWLS.
Linen COLLARS and CUFFS;
Embroidered Lace COLLARS and CUFFS,
the most approved styles.
In the Juvenile and Ladies' HOSIERY and UNDERCLOTHING will be found some special lines.

Gents. Wool HOSIERY,
SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, PANTS
CRIMEANS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS and VESTS,
SLEEPING SUITS,
DRESSING GOWNS.

Tailoring, under the Superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.
Lounge COATS,
Office do.,
Walking do.,
Visiting do.,
Dress SUITS,
Light Texture OVERCOATS,
} From the best English manufacturers.
Making to order, TWEED SUITS at very low prices.

The FURNISHING we have confidence in recommending that good value will be obtained
Brussels & Tapesty CARPETS.
Velvet Pile CARPETS.
A few made up Squares and Sofa CARPETS,
OIL CLOTH for Halls, Passages, Stairs, &c.
Coir MATTING and MATS.
All Wool REPS and DAMASKS, for Curtains.
TABLE CLOTHS, a large assortment.
The Eider Down QUILT.
Carriage and Travelling RUGS.
SAYLE & Co.

*Ex S. S. "Priam."*
LADIES' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES.
Billiard CLOTH.
Gentlemen's Twill SHIRTS, (new styles.)
WRISTBANDS.
A large parcel of Black SILKS, bought very cheap.
Muslin trimmed and Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.
Gold CORD.
UMBRELLAS.
SAYLE & Co.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

THAM'S BRANDY, in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

NOW READY.
IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR the scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in extenso. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectually* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few, indeed, of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRÜBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
DAILY PRESS OFFICE, HONGKONG.

JUST PUBLISHED.
A CHINESE AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY,
BY
THE REVD. W. LOBSCHEID.

THE above work, which has been chiefly compiled for the purpose of aiding students in the study of Chinese literature, comprises many characters not met with in any of the Dictionaries hitherto published.

The selection of between 8,000 and 9,000 characters will make it comparatively easy to find a character, without counting the strokes of the compound figure, (minus the radical), and the addition of the Synonyms will prove a great help to such as are anxious to acquaint themselves more minutely with the character of the language.

The work contains 584 Imperial Octavo pages, and is neatly bound in cloth.

Price $8 per Copy.
NORONHA & SONS,
*Hongkong.*
*Agents.*
In Europe, Messrs. HENRY S. KING, London.
Amoy, Mr. R. LEMATTRE.
Shanghai, Messrs. LAPE, Crawford & Co.
tf 619 Hongkong, 10th April, 1871.

## For Sale.

*EX "BENEFACTOR" AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.*

PERAMBULATORS.
OYSTERS.
CLAMS.
GREEN CORN.
PEAS.
TOMATOES.
Cut NAILS.
Yeast POWDER.
OARS.
Corn MEAL.
HOMINY.
Dried APPLES.
CLOCKS.
OIL CLOTH.
Pudding DISHES.
Liquor MIXERS.
OIL CLOTH.
Cigar LAMPS.
Bitter TUBES.
OIL CLOTH.
WATERPROOFS.
Door MATS.
OIL CLOTH.
BUTTER.
CABOOSES.
OIL CLOTH.
ROSIN.
Bright VARNISH.
Congress WATER.
SPIRITS of TURPENTINE.
Dried COD FISH.
Cotton CANVAS.
Choice TOBACCO.
Fairbank's SCALES.
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BOOT-JACKS.
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Fulton Market Spiced BEEF.
Felling AXES.
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LOBSTERS.
SALMON.
SYRUPS.
PEACHES.
WHORTLE-BERRIES.
Copper RIVETS.
SOUPS.
2 lb. 4 lb. 6 lb. MEATS.
*Owl* PENS.
*Pickwick* PENS.
*Waverley* PENS.
*Phaeton* PENS.
*Broad Arrow* PENS.
Pruning KNIVES.
Golden SYRUP.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1581 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

FOR SALE.
*Ex late arrivals.*
COMPTON'S HAMS, Overland.
Cheddar CHEESE, do.
Preserved SOUPS and MEATS.
Essence of BEEF.
Corn FLOUR.
Huntley & Palmer's BISCUITS.
Valencia RAISINS.
Condensed MILK.

Hubbuck's PAINTS and OILS.
India Rubber Suction and Delivery HOSE.
do. Patent PACKING.
do. SHEETS, assorted.
do. BELTING, in sizes from 2 in. to 4 in., and 8 in. to 11½ in.
CUTLERY, ELECTRO PLATE, GLASS and CROCKERYWARE, in great variety.
MACEWEN & Co.,
13, *Queen's Road Central.*
1m 628 Hongkong, 12th April, 1871.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE.
Duc de Montebello, Carte Blanche.
Do. Carte Bleue.
Sparkling HOCK.
"NONPAREIL," from A. Geyger & Co., Creuznach.
Superior PORT WINE,
Very Superior SHERRY,
CLARET, "Old Medoc,"
} bottled in the London Docks, by Startup and Kentish, L'don.
PAUL EHLERS & Co.
tf 2141 Hongkong, 8th December, 1870.

FOR SALE,
*Ex Latest Arrivals.*
*Str. "Leith" and Str. "Diomed."*
SMOKING TOBACCOS,
BIRDS-EYE.
LATAKIA.
TURKEY.
HAVANNA.
SMOKING MIXTURE.
SNUFF TOBACCOS,
BLACK RAPPEE.
BROWN DO.
PRINCES MIXTURE.
Manufactured by Thomas Bear, London.
*Also,*
GOLD LEAF, in Tins and Boxes.
KILLICKINICK, in 1 lb. Packages.
FINEST HAVANA CIGARS.
Cavite CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
Manila
J. C. KRUSE,
*Queen's Road, No. 10.*
tf 732 Hongkong, 1st May, 1871.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.
NOW READY.
THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;
also of the VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;
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As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—
Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
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Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, London.
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Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.


## Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Steamship
"MANILA,"
Captain Abaroa, will leave this for Manila, TO-MORROW, the 4th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
4d 738 Hongkong, 1st May, 1871.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"MADRAS"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 28th April, 1871. tf 723

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"MALACCA,"
will leave for the above place 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 28th April, 1871. tf 724

FOR LONDON.
THE Steamer
"TWEED,"
will load at Canton and Macao.
For particulars, &c., as to freight, apply to
DEACON & Co.
tf 725 Canton, 27th April, 1871.

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamer
"VENUS,"
expected from Shanghai on the 1st proximo, will have quick despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 716 Hongkong, 27th April, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE *(direct).*
THE A 1 British Barque
"MOSS GLEN,"
Captain Sullivan, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 579 Hongkong, 4th April, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Ship
"OTAGO,"
Thorndike, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 531 Hongkong, 28th March, 1871.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Brig
"VILLA DE RIVADAVIA,"
Captain Castillo, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 1st proximo.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.
tf 692 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE A 1 British Clipper Ship
"MARQUIS OF ARGYLE,"
Capt. McKeon, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 667 Hongkong, 20th April, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE *via* DUNEDIN.
THE Ship
"NOORD BRABANT,"
Capt. Frost, having a great portion of her cargo engaged, will have a quick dispatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 636 Hongkong, 13th April, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Barque
"AUREOLA,"
Ross, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 603 Hongkong, 8th April, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE *direct.*
THE British Ship
"JOSHUA BATES,"
Capt. Sydserff, will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 551 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.
THE A 1 American Barque
"EDWARD JAMES,"
Patterson, Master, will have early despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 176 Hongkong, 28th January, 1871.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.
THE A 1 American Barque
"GOODELL,"
Crockett, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 529 Hongkong, 27th March, 1871.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A 1 American Barque
"MARY BELL ROBERTS,"
Spearwater, Master, 364 tons Register.
Apply to
S. E. BUROWS & SONS.
tf 675 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship *JAPAN*, Captain WARSAW, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on FRIDAY, the 12th May next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The *JAPAN* will be due at San Francisco June 12th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have a selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Tea and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
*Agent.*
Hongkong, April 13th, 1871.

## Vessels on the Berth.

THE CHINA AND STRAITS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, AND PENANG.
THE Company's Steamer
"UNITED SERVICE,"
Captain Tough, will leave as above TO-DAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.,
*General Agents.*
2d 749 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1871.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE British Steamer
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY next, the 8th inst., at 2 P.M.
Despatches will close at 1 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
7d 752 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI,
*(Taking cargo at through rates to* HANKOW).
THE British Steamer
"TWEED,"
will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 729 Hongkong, 29th April, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI AND HANKOW.
THE Compagnie Russe de Navigation a Vapeur & de Commerce Str.
"TCHIHATCHOFF,"
Capt. Richter, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 726 Hongkong, 28th April, 1871.

FOR LONDON (*via* SUEZ CANAL).
THE British Steamer
"CELIA,"
expected here from Shanghai on or about the 8th proximo, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 687 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE (*direct*).
THE A 1 British Barque
"LADY TURNER,"
Vincent, Master, of 430 Tons Register, has room for about 100 Tons Light Cargo, and will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 759 Hongkong, 1st May, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE, *via* DUNEDIN.
THE A 1 British Clipper-ship
"GOLDEN SEA,"
Hardy, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will meet with quick despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 379 Hongkong, 27th February, 1871.

## Post-Office Notifications.

*A mail will close.*

The Mails for Manila, per *Mars*, will close at 11.30 A.M. to-day, the 3rd instant, instead of at the time previously notified.

For Saigon, Singapore, and Penang.—Per *United Service*, at 3.30 P.M. to-day, the 3rd inst.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Kwang-Tung*, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

It is hereby notified that, in future, Patterns or Samples of Merchandize of no intrinsic value may be sent from Hongkong, or from any of the British Post Office Agencies in China and Japan, to Spain and the Balearic and the Canary Islands, *viâ Southampton*, subject to the following Regulations.

1st.—The postage must be prepaid.

2nd.—There must be no writing, in addition to the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, and the address of the sender other than a manufacturer's or trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

3rd.—The Patterns or Samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open cover, may be inclosed in bags of linen, paper, or other material, tied at the neck with a string, so that the Officers of the Post Office may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

4th.—No Packet of Patterns must exceed two feet, British, in length, or one foot, British, in width or depth.

No article likely to injure the contents of the mail bags, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, may be sent through the Post as a pattern.

If either of the foregoing rules be infringed, the packet will not be forwarded. The rates of postage chargeable will be as follows:—

FOR A PACKET.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding 2 oz., 8 cents. | | | | |
| Above 2 oz., and not exceeding 4 oz., | | | 16 | cents. |
| " 4 " | " | " 8 | " 32 | " |
| " 8 " | " | " 12 | " 48 | " |
| " 12 " | " | " 1 lb. | 64 | " |

Every additional 4 ounces, 16 cents.

F. W. MITCHELL,
*Postmaster General.*
General Post Office,
Hongkong 13th February, 1871.

Arrangements having been made by the French Post Office for embarking and disembarking the British Overland Mails to and from France at Brindisi, thereby necessitating the payment by the French Post Office of a transit rate to the Italian Post Office, it has been determined to augment the rate of postage on letters exchanged in the direct Mails between Hongkong and the French Post Office.

The rates of postage chargeable in Hongkong upon letters sent to France and countries through France will, in future, be as follows, viz.:—

To France, Algeria, the French Offices in Turkey (except Constantinople), and the Office at Tunis and Tangiers, 22 cents per ½ ounce.

To Jaffa, Beyrouth, Tripoli (Syria), Latakia, Alexandretta, Messina, Rhodes, Smyrna, Mitylene, the Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Ivaboli, Kerassun, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Sulina, Trebizond, Tultcha, Varna, Galatz, and Ibraila, 22 cents per ½ ounce.

To *Spain* and *Gibraltar*, 24 cents per ½ ounce.

To the Grand Duchies of Luxemburgh and Baden, Bel

# Extracts.

### Gambling at Hongkong.

*Judy* is responsible for the following:—

Ho Ah Sik, or the Hinam Hong.

Ho Ah Sik, of the Hinam Hong,
Ar'n't you coming it rather strong?
Your purse surely is deep and long,
Ho Ah Sik, of the Hinam Hong

Such a lump of dollars a year,
For the privilege, does seem dear;
Not exactly bought for a song,
Ho Ah Sik, of the Hinam Hong!

Ho Ah Sik, are you He or She?
Hinam Hong, too—what may that be?
Where's hints, eh? in hot Hongkong,
Is this place call'd the Hinam Hong?

Hut or palace—bam-boo or brick,
Town or sub-urb, say, Ho Ah Sik?
You, too, Sik, are you well and strong,
When you're staying at Hinam Hong?

You must tumble the coins in quick,
Eye it pays you, eh? Ho Ah Sik,
Still, I beg, you will not do wrong,
Ho Ah Sik, at the Hinam Hong!

### Lecture on some Phases of Intercourse between the East and the West.

BY THE REV. C. KREYER

(*Concluded.*)

"More modern than the porcelain cups is the introduction of the wholesome beverages which we sip from them. Against Chinese history that the nakabathrum of the ancients is identical with our modern tea, stands the fact that this cheering drought did not come into general use among the Chinese themselves much before the Tsing dynasty.

It is not easy to determine who first introduced tea into Europe—whether Dutch, or Portuguese, or English. The story about the Hollanders who carried large quantities of dried sage to China, one pound of which they exchanged for three of tea, would not seem credible, were it not given by one of the most reliable authors on this subject.

In Europe, tea was first presented to high personages as a great rarity, until the middle of the 17th century, when it became well known in the West. In A.D. 1657 its price ranged from £6 to £10 per pound. In 1660 it had become much cheaper, being sold at from 15 to 50 shillings per pound. But in England it still was anything but a popular beverage, and in the year 1678 the entire quantity imported was 4,713 lbs., which was a great deal more than the demand, and the failure of this speculation reduced the entire import for the five following years to 710 lbs.

The introduction of tea, like the introduction of many other novelties, could, of course, not have failed to draw on itself the anathemas of writers both in England and on the continent, but the terror in which this leaf, which we now find so refreshing and wholesome, was held, would scarcely be credible, were it not for the fact that the writings of these denouncers of tea are extant. One calls it the impertinent novelty of the century, and denounces tea-dealers as immoral members of society, lying in wait for men's pockets. Another, with more charity, supposed that the virtues attributed to tea were the invention of the importers. The physicians, too, entered the lists against this article. One of this profession, as late as 1772, finds in tea the cause of the prevalent disorders, and speaks of it as no less destructive to the animal economy than opium; whilst another ascribes to the daily habit of tea drinking the pernicious custom of drinking spirit to excess. One author, at a time when tea had become a universal beverage in England, writing a reminiscence of the time when he had known it to have been used to a less extent, sang a Jeremiad over his country, whose women he had shorn of their strength and stature, and the beauty of whose women it had dried up. And not a few others were lamenting over the decline of the stalwartness of the English race, and were longing again for those nights and suppers of the gods which they enjoyed when the jovial party was regaled with tobacco instead of tea.

Thus these good fellows make a frank confession, which we can readily turn in favor of this draught of China. The fact is that tea, if it has not prevented the English nation from becoming a nation of drunkards, has done much, by becoming a substitute for that stimulus which men sought in alcoholic drink. England's intercourse with Holland had for one of its consequences widespread habits of drunkenness, that even laws were issued, but without in any way leading the people to more sober habits. The political excitement in England, especially at the time of the restoration, caused the land to be still further inundated with a deluge of strong drink. But what statutes could not do, and what the pulpit could not check—and the day of temperance lecturers was not yet—has been accomplished, for both men and women by the cup that cheers but not inebriates.

How tea gently excites the brain to increased activity, and reinvigorates the weary mind of the man of letters, or how the watcher by the bedside of the sick has found this beverage a staff of support—how the cup of tea checks the too rapid waste of the tissues, and affords the advanced in age as the oasis, with its cool shade and refreshing waters, affects the traveller in the desert, are themes on which it is not necessary here to expatiate. And the influence of tea on commerce, on shipbuilding and navigation, and the like, is seen by us every day.

My limits do not permit me to discuss the extravagant pretensions of the Chinese, that for the first elements of Astronomy the West is indebted to the East—that Chinese astronomers in the reign of Ping-wang, some seven centuries before the Christian era, reached the West, and there translated Chinese books on astronomy, of which the originals were lost by the great conflagration of Chinese literature by order of Tsin-shi-whang-ti, that it is from these books that Meton and Ptolemy learned their science, that the Ptolemean system was the basis of the astronomy of the Arabs, and that the Jesuits were to be considered scarcely more than the disciples of the Arabs; further, that the rotundity of the earth, which was one of the new things the Jesuits taught, had been known to the ancient Chinese; nay, more, that an ancient book contained a passage which, however obscurely, taught the motion of the earth in space, and that Chinese from the Han dynasty to that of the Mings made constant progress in this science, whilst the West, from Ptolemy to Tycho Brahe, had only one theory, viz., that of the epicycle.

Pretensions of this kind have been reiterated in our own time, and are baseless. Gaubil claims that the Chinese under the Tang dynasty became acquainted with Euclid through the Arabs, which is doubtful. But it cannot be denied that the Chinese were very early acquainted with what is known to us as the 47th proposition of the book of Euclid, that both Hariot's and Horner's Method were known in China centuries before they were discovered in the West. Many other things might be mentioned; but before closing, I must briefly glance at our own influence on China, some phases of which I have already pointed out.

In whatever China has given us, we have certainly given her back an improvement. If it is true that inoculation came to Europe from China, it is beyond dispute we did much for the Chinese by introducing vaccination, which I am told has in some districts entirely replaced the older method. The Chinese initiated us in the habit of tea drinking, for which we are very grateful, but have not returned quite so good a leaf, for the barbarian habit of tobacco smoking, which European sailors learned from the American savages, the Chinese were foolish enough to learn from us. This weed came to China from Europe via the Philippine Islands or Japan, and one of its early names was Tha-ba-kou. The Chinese character for tobacco, whose elements convey the fire from the Western land, still farther indicates where those big boys came from that helped John Chinaman to his first smoke, against which habits the fatherly admonition of Kanghi was of no avail.

Our influence by the products as well as the industry of our countries—not always beneficial, as for instance in the case of opium—are widely appreciated by this people, a fact of which we all are eye-witnesses.

Wide also has been the influence of our religion. Whether in more ancient times the pageant and hierarchic organization of mediæval Christianity stamped itself on Lamaism and Buddhism, and whether it be Romanism whose priests translated works of science which are still regarded as standards by the Chinese, and whose benevolence stimulated the natives not to be outdone by foreigners, or whether it be the missionaries of a more liberal faith, whose labors in their spiritual, benevolent and literary bearings are worthy of all honorable mention, or whether it be our honorable dealing, official and commercial, which has made this exclusive empire ask for admission into the comity of nations—the influence of our religion is undoubted. The greatest nations are now in contact with this land, and the moral force of their example calls upon this nation to abandon their traditional ideas. The steamers that plough the Yangtsze and ply from port to port must awaken China from its dream. The click of the telegraph, that soon will tell us of the march of events in Europe and America, *are it is yet to-day*, is almost an accomplished fact, and calls upon this people to follow us. The mineral wealth of this land, that lies like the talent wrapped in a napkin and buried in the ground, without even producing a paltry usury, must be brought from the bowels of the earth, a thousand chimneys must be made to smoke, a myriad spindles made to whirl, to replace the weary drudgery of this industrious race. The "ho-ho" of the coolie and the screeching wheelbarrow must give way to the puffing locomotive and the rattling railroad car, the products of the remotest parts of the world and of every part of this empire must be interchanged, and this people saved from filth, misery, and periodical famine and insurrection. These things are coming. The New Zealander probably will never sit on the broken arch of London Bridge, to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, but many of us will live to see the ruins of these old Chinese ideas of exclusion. Already there is scarcely a dividing sea between East and West;—China will be then a new earth, and the mighty fact which has created it is the influence of the West, an influence which has said to the darkness of tradition with which this land has been covered—"Let there be light!"

### Frenchmen and Germans.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* publishes the following remarks, which are set forth prominently in its front pages:—"Complaints reach us daily of the ill-treatment and annoyance to which Germans are at present exposed in France, and particularly in Paris. Bankers are discharging their German clerks, who have rendered them valuable services during many years, and manufacturers declare that they will henceforth receive no German workmen into their establishments. But beyond this, the Academies and the learned bodies, the rulers and the home of French science, make hostile demonstrations against Germany by announcing that in future no German correspondents will be admitted into the universal Republic of *Savants*. All these manifestations, more or less petty, can only be regarded with regret, as symptoms of the spirit that will prevail in future, and against which in definitively concluding peace we must obtain securities. But the French, and especially the Parisians, are going still further in this petty warfare, by which they continue the great war which is now at an end. They have indulged in conduct towards Germans who have returned to France to arrange their business affairs, or to resume their commercial operations, such as all civilized nations regard as not permissible even in a time of war. They have prevented Germans from re-opening their shops, they have wrecked the establishment of one German at least; they have refused to allow other Germans to enter the Bureaus; they have imprisoned inoffensive Germans solely on account of their nationality. We have concluded peace, and we wish to maintain that peace honestly and in all sincerity, but still it must be understood to be on condition that the French also shall observe it. If, however, the abuses of which we complain are not speedily terminated, if the French Government fails to protect peaceable Germans who have infringed no French law, we shall be obliged to adopt some retaliatory measures." Commenting upon the above, the *Soir* of Paris observes:—"We owe nothing to the Germans, who return to France to make money out of us after having acted as spies against us, beyond safety to life and property and freedom to move about. The Government knows that as well as private individuals, and is disposed to cause the laws to be observed. But as to again giving to Germans our esteem and consideration, and renewing with them commercial relations to our own detriment, that concerns ourselves and not the Government, and all the Chancelleries in the world will not be able to modify the feeling of the French nation on that point."

### Sir J. A. MacDonald "Interviewed."

The *New York Times* states that one of its reporters called on Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian Commissioner, on his way to Washington. The following extracts from the report of the interview will serve to show what information the reporter obtained:—"The Canadians, the Commissioner said, hold that United States' vessels have no right, according to all recognized usages, to fish in Canadian waters. Even in your own country, said he one State—like Maine, for example—resents any attempt upon the part of Connecticut to fish in the waters along the Maine coast. Canada only asks the same rights which the various States of the Union demand in their relations with each other on the very same subject. It remains to be seen what views the American Commissioners will put forward in opposition to this, the Canadian view of the subject. Reporter.—Is there not a strong and daily-increasing party in Canada who believe that that country would be much benefited by annexation to the United States? Commissioner.—No, it is not so. The Annexationist party is weak, both in numbers and influence. There are very few men of any prominence in Canada, or having much influence among the population, who entertain sentiments in favour of annexation. Reporter.—How, then, do you account for the fact that all accounts which are received here from Canada represent the existence of a strong party in favour of annexation? Commissioner (laughing).—Well, I suppose that, so far as the newspaper accounts are concerned, the correspondents write under instructions. Reporter.—Not only does the belief prevail here that there is a powerful annexationist party in Canada, but that, setting the question of annexation aside, there is an influential and numerous element in favour of separation from England, and the establishment of complete Canadian independence. Commissioner.—Of one thing I can assure you, that if Canada had to choose between complete independence and annexation to the United States, she would select the former. The Canadians, however, do not see what they could gain by separation from the Government, or by annexation to the United States. Canada is prosperous. In the administration of her own affairs she is as independent of the Imperial as the various States of the Union are of the Federal Government. The feeling toward the Home Government is of the most loyal character. Canadians are lightly taxed by the Provincial Parliament, and pay no revenues to the Imperial Government. Reporter.—If Canada were annexed to the United States, or were independent, England's trade with her would, I think, increase. Commissioner.—I do not think the commercial relations between the two Governments would be altered in either of these events, as the question of supply and demand would still remain the same. At all events, neither you nor I will live to see a separation of Canada from the Imperial Government. Reporter.—I understand that the British Commissioners will bring up the question of compensation for damages caused to Canadian citizens by the Fenian raids. Commissioner.—Well, the Canadian people, acting under the belief that the United States put in, as a part of the *Alabama* Claims, a plea for compensation for damages caused during the rebellion by Confederate raids from Canada, urged as an offset to compensation on the ground of the Fenian raids. These questions are comparatively slight issues in the general question, and will, I presume, have to be settled entirely upon the proof of actual loss caused to the citizens of the United States and Canada respectively."

DEATH OF A SERINGAPATAM VETERAN.—Sergeant A. Liston, late of the 94th Regiment (Old Scotch Brigade), was recently interred in the Canongate Churchyard. Sergeant Liston entered the army as long ago as 1788. He was sent with his regiment to India, where, under Major-General Baird, he was present at the taking of Seringapatam, when Tippoo Sahib was killed, in 1799. He afterwards fought in the battles of Assegbur, Argnum, and Cawilghur. On the return of the brigade to Europe he served in part of the Peninsular campaign, and among other engagements was present at the affair of Fuentes d'Onor. He received his discharge in 1816, and retired on a pension of 2s. 1½d. per day. The deceased was 95 years of age at this death. He was of burdesean frame and constitution; and this, along with his uniformly good moral conduct, enabled him to live to such an extreme old age, in spite of the hardships and length of his military service. He was one of the last survivors of General Baird's brigade.


# Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding 1 month } Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... } | 1 month for the annual rate |
| Above 3 months and not exceeding..... | 3 „ ¼ do. do. |
| Above 6 months and not exceeding..... | 6 „ ½ do. do. |
| Above 6 months the full annual rate. | |

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
*North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 696, Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding 10 days | ⅓ of the annual rate. |
| Not exceeding 1 month | ¼ do. do. |
| Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... } | ½ do. do. |
| Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... } | ¾ do. do. |

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
*Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

*And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.*

*Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.*

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

THE following notice is hereby given. Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } | ¼ per cent. |
| Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } | ½ per cent. |
| Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } | 1 per cent |

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company*

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } | ¼ per cent. per annum |
| Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } | ½ „ |
| Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } | 1 „ |

GILMAN & Co.,
*Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding Ten days | ⅓ of the annual rates |
| Not exceeding 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } | ¼ do. do. |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months... } | ½ do. do. |
| Above six months the full annual rate. | |

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company*

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } | ¼ per cent |
| Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } | ½ per cent. |
| Offices and Godowns and their contents. } | 1 per cent. |

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding 10 days | ⅓ per cent |
| Not exceeding..... 1 month | ¼ per cent. |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... } | 3 „ ¼ „ |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding..... } | 6 „ ½ „ |
| Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 „ | |

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
*Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Haukow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

# Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent. (30 %) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 %.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
*Agents, Praya.*

tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

*Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)*

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANÇAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANÇAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, Capital of..... 5,000,000 frcs.,

Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of..... 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding $5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

37, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. MCIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

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| | |
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